

THE
LATEST
VIEWS
OF

Washington



Washington



THE City of Washington, the Capital of the United States of America, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac at the confluence of the Eastern branch with that river. It is located one hundred and six miles from Chesapeake Bay, has an area of over six thousand acres, and a present population of about three hundred thousand.

The Act of Congress establishing the seat of the Federal Government on the banks of the Potomac was approved by President George Washington on July 16, 1790. The planning of the new Capital was left in the hands of a young Frenchman, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, and time has confirmed the wisdom of the selection, although for many years the plans so far exceeded the reality that Washington was satirically termed "the city of magnificent distances," by the Abbe Carrea, Minister from Portugal in 1816. During the years immediately following the wanton burning of the city by the British in 1814, Washington grew steadily, but it was the Civil War which gave the greatest impetus to growth in population—a momentum which has never been lost since that period.

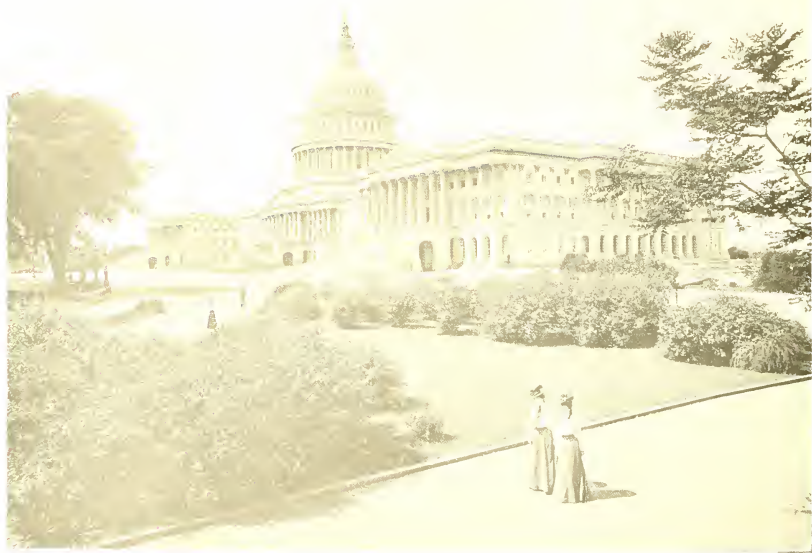
The Washington of today is a splendid city of great public buildings, superb hotels, luxurious clubs, and private residences. As the official metropolis of the National Government and the home of thousands of office-holders, great and small, it differs in every respect from the ordinary American city. It has no municipal government of its own, being only a geographical spot in the District of Columbia, which is managed by three commissioners appointed by the President, and not a separate population.

The "magnificent distances" of sarcasm are now the truth. No city in the world can show such vistas of broad avenues and beautiful streets, adorned with the finest work of the most famous sculptors; with here and there the sublime architecture of an immense public edifice gleaming amid the foliage. Every American citizen has reason to be proud of the great Capital of the Republic.

Published by L. H. NELSON COMPANY, Portland, Maine
Publishers of Nelson's International Series of Souvenir Books

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June 5 - 1908.



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

The UNITED STATES CAPITOL, situated at the base of the POTOMAC RIVER, is a magnificent pile rising upon Capitol Hill, one and one-third miles from the White House. This massive structure, constructed of marble, granite and lava, contains not only the legislative chambers, but also the executive offices of the President. The interior is much enhanced by the extensive use of colored marble, which appears in the building. The exterior is lavishly adorned with precious statuary and paintings.



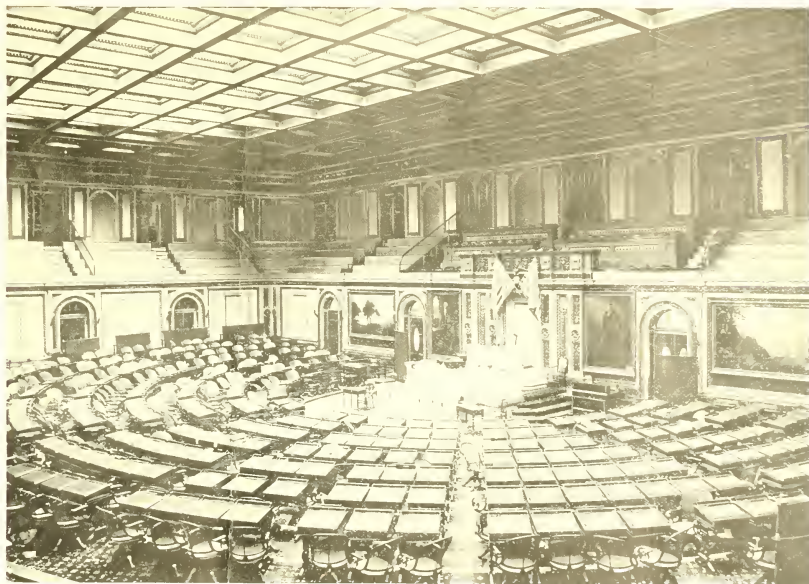
VIEW FROM WASHINGTON MONUMENT, LOOKING EAST

From the Monument looking east toward the Capitol lies the beautiful landscape of the Mall, the U. S. Supreme Court Building, the U. S. National Academy of Sciences, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. The noble white fronted dome forms the characteristic landmark of the city. The winding course of the Potomac river is followed for miles. In the distance the green fields of Virginia are visible.



THE SENATE CHAMBER—CAPITOL.

THE SENATE CHAMBER of the Senate Chamber is in the north wing of the Capitol. The concentric rows of the seats of the senators radiate from the days of the President's State Senate (desk) on the north side. Rich decorations in gold arabesques over delicate friezes adorn the walls, and the light from above is mellowed by the abundant crystal, which befits the glass ceiling. The committee and reception rooms are veritable art galleries of the highest order.



THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES CAPITOL

A Legislative Chamber without a rival in the world. In an elevated position at the south side is the Speaker's desk, and on either side of it are full length portraits of Washington and Lafayette. The seats of the members are arranged in concentric semi-circular tiers. The galleries are spacious and are reached by beautiful staircases.



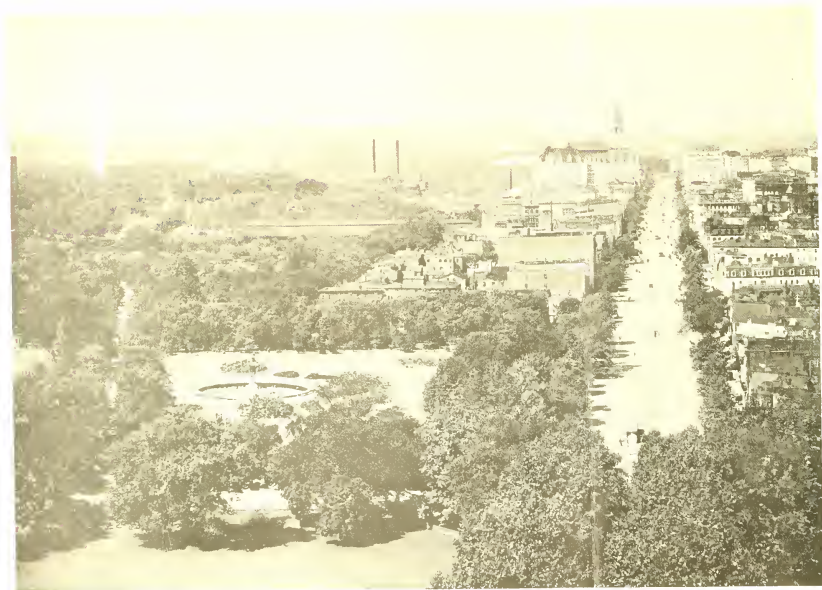
THE SUPREME COURT ROOM, CAPITOL

How can I see the Supreme Court? The Supreme Court of the United States of America is held in a semi-circular, with a dome-shaped ceiling, located on the top floor of the Capitol. A raised platform at the front of the room is where the Justices sit. The room is filled with long wooden tables and chairs, arranged for the Justices. A large, ornate chandelier hangs from the ceiling. The walls are decorated with classical columns and statues. The room is brightly lit, with light streaming in from windows on the right side. Public seats are outside the railing.



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, LOOKING EAST

Pennsylvania Avenue is the grand approach to the Capitol, and its sides are lined with the finest buildings of Washington. In the view shown here, from the Treasury Building, the lofty rows of columns around the entrance of the New Willard hotel appears at the left. In the center look round the street, and the dome of the Capitol rises above the foliage of the surrounding grounds.



GENERAL VIEW OF WASHINGTON



THOMAS CIRCLE

In the Thomas Circle, at the junction of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues, stands a fine equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas, C. 1865. "Chickamunga," erected by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in honor of their beloved leader during the Civil War. The statue is one of the best examples of the genius of the famous American sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward.



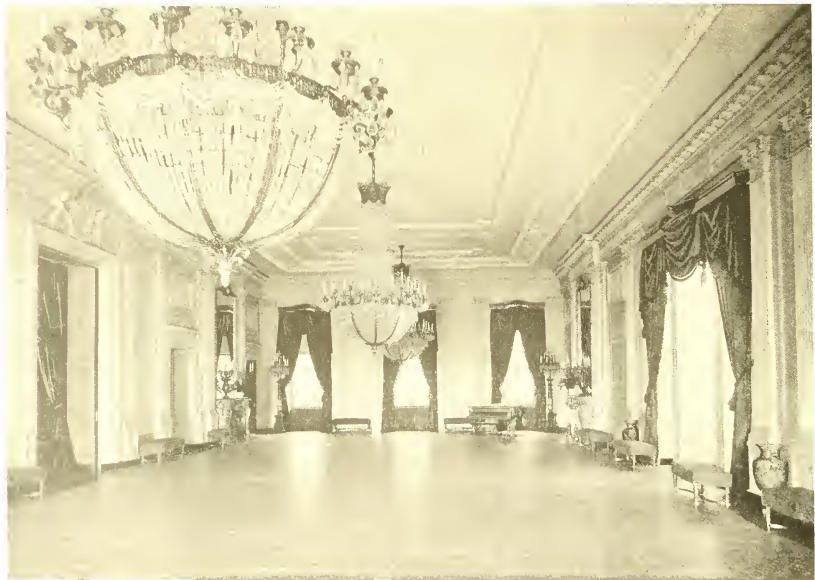
THE REMODELED WHITE HOUSE

This building preserves an air of stately simplicity which goes well with its history as the official home of every President of the United States since George Washington. He laid the corner stone in 1792, but died in 1799 before the building was completed. When the British troops entered the city in 1814, the building was wantonly fired, and it was the coat of paint which the flames received to obliterate the marks of the flames that gave rise to the name "White House," the popular designation of the Executive Mansion. Extensive alterations and additions were made in 1902-6.



NEW STATE DINING ROOM

The massive mahogany table shown in this view will seat one hundred guests. The paneling of this room is finished in dark English oak on oak-paneled walls with the heads of American big game. Over the white marble mantel is a valuable old Flemish tapestry depicting a country scene. Here are given the so-called "State" dinners to the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps.



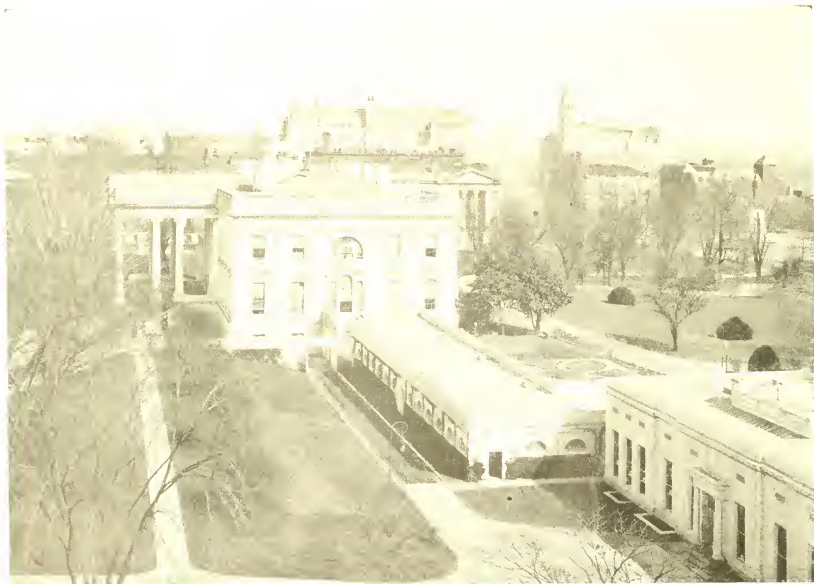
EAST ROOM

The famous 1800-1800-1800, splendid apartment with an international reputation. The walls and ceiling are finished in white and gold, with three massive oval chandeliers depending from the latter. The moldings and tablet ornamentations are in relief and the window draperies are of old gold. This room is used for public receptions. The two royal Sevres vases were the gift of the President of the French Republic to President McKinley.



WHITE HOUSE INTERIORS

Broad stairways lead up to the Grand Corridor from which access may be had to the East Room (rectangular), the Green Room (circular), and the Blue Room (circular). These rooms have been distinguished names from the predominating color of the decorations and furnishings in each. They are the principal reception rooms of the White House, and have been presented from time to time to the Presidents of the United States by citizens of the Republic, or by foreign governments.



ESPLANADE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

On the west side of the White House a broad esplanade comes to the older building with the new Executive Office used by the President and his clerks for the Transactions Office, and East wing. The building is of a severe style of architecture, designed to be in harmony with the main structure. The public entrance to the White House from Union Square, facing towards the east side.



THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

The President's Office and the room set aside for the deliberations of the Cabinet are located in the new Executive Office Building. These rooms are used for the transaction of National business affairs only, and are very plainly furnished. The important policies of Government have been formulated in these rooms, and they are destined as the years go by to acquire more and more historical importance.

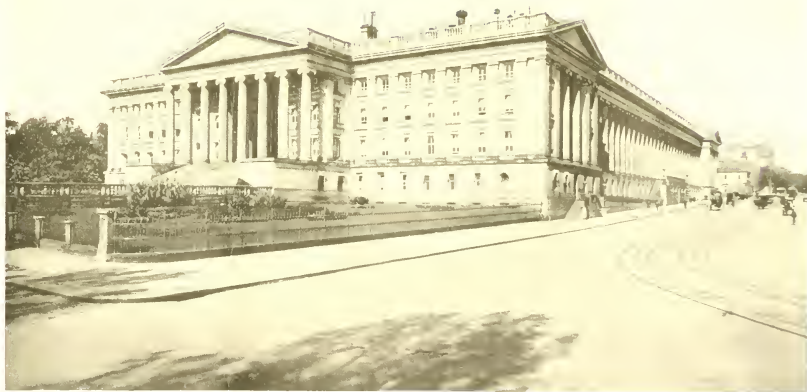


THE CABINET ROOM



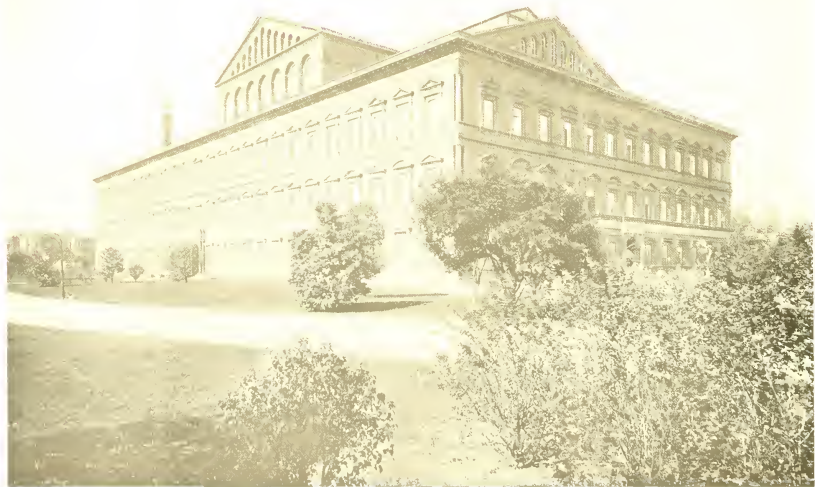
THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

This colossal, unexcelled government office building in the world is located west of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Within are 100,000 square feet of space available to the use of the several departments and connected by over two miles of marble corridors. The west wing is occupied by the War Department, the center wing by the Navy Department, and the south by the State Department.



THE TREASURY BUILDING

The Treasury Building, east of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, is a acknowledged as being architecturally perfect. The front facade is generously adorned with Ionic columns, and give an impression of dignity, solidity and security. In the Cash Room, the daily transactions of the Government are transacted in millions of dollars. Below, the strong gold, silver and bond vaults are replete with the representatives of the country's wealth.



THE PENSION BUILDING.

Unprecedented and lately a nearly enclosed area of court with a lofty roof of glass and iron. The court is surrounded by galleries which rise one above the other and comprise the entire second story. Here the enormous pension business of the United States is conducted with perfect system. Since the War of the Rebellion the contributions from the Government have been paid to pensioners—a record without equal in the history of nations.



THE BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, corner of Fourteenth and B Streets, S. W., is a national institution where the great work of printing government bonds, national currency, postage and revenue stamps, military, naval and diplomatic correspondence, and all other official printing the currency is surrounded by every precaution and an elaborate system of acceptances and controls.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution stands in the southern end of the Smithsonian Grounds, a part of the Mall near B street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. It was named after James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed his entire property in 1829 to found "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The collections preserved here comprise thousands of natural history specimens and American and European prehistoric antiquities.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress is beyond a doubt the most artistic library building in the world. It faces west upon First Street, between Ohio Avenue and Independence Avenue, between the Capitol, Second and B Streets. The grounds adjoin those of the Capitol. It consists of a great central rotunda, which is the main entrance, with radiating book stacks, enclosed in a parallelogram of galleries and pavilions. There are three stories surmounted by a massive gilded dome.



BRONZE FOUNTAIN—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

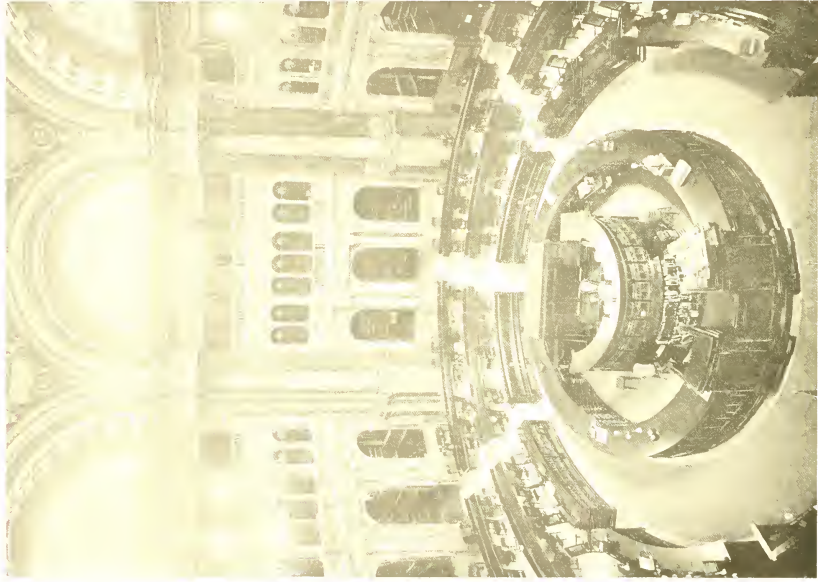
This fountain, erected in honor of the Library of Congress, is ornamented by a beautiful bronze fountain by Hinton Perry. It represents the Court of Neptune and an ethereal group of figures, such as nymphs, cherubs, serpent, dogs and turtles. It occupies a semi-circular basin fifty feet broad. In position, the fountain is perfectly suited in a deep, quiet attitude.



GRAND STAIRWAY—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

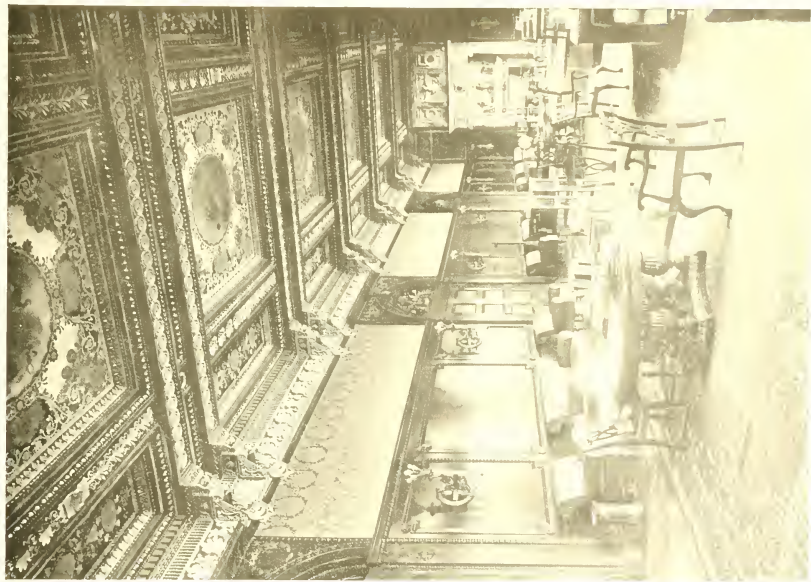
The grand double staircases with their white marble balustrades, which rise from each side of the splendid entrance hall of the Library of Congress, produce an architectural effect beyond the power of language to describe fully. It is on these wonderful creations of genius that the work of Philip Martin is most varied and elaborate. This extraordinary hall has been declared to be the finest marble interior in the world.





READING ROOM ROTUNDA—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

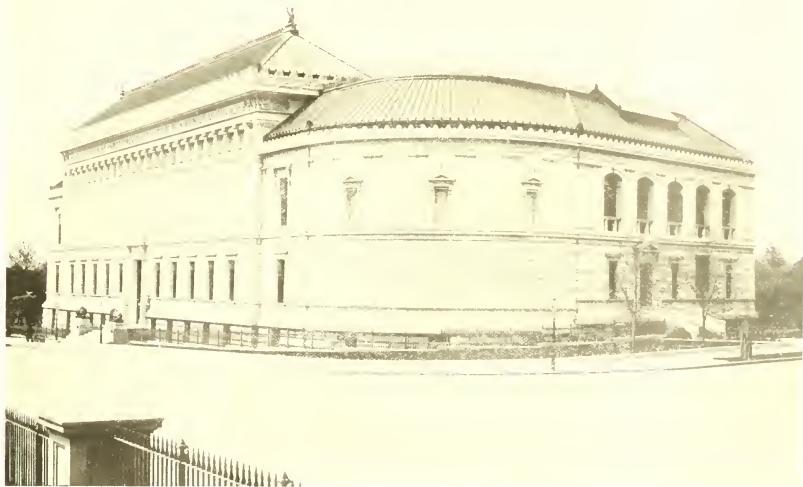
The vast domed Rotunda of the Reading Room is the central and most important portion of the Library Building. It is marked by a magnificence of architecture and decoration. Paintings, rare marbles, rare sculpture, and a broad scheme of color and of stucco ornamentation unite to form a notable and imposing interior. Never have richer materials been used or decoration more freely employed than in this superb Rotunda.





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

The *System of Museums* on the Mall, E Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, is the repository of over five million specimens of objects of scientific and artistic value, and of objects of great interest to the people of the Government. In the historical section are many personal relics, mementoes and memorials of distinguished men and women. The Washington and Green relics are of especial interest. The Museum is supported by an annual appropriation of Congress.



THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART

This famous Art Gallery, on Seventh Street, New York Avenue to E Street, was founded and endowed by the President of the United States. Here has been gathered together one of the most valuable art collections in the world. Original marble, bronze, and terra cotta statues by famous artists, and casts and replicas from the finest specimens of antique and modern sculpture fill the rooms and the dome.



A HELPING HAND

(Caption for the painting) The Children of the Sea. It is one of the best known works of Emile Renoult, a French landscape, marine and genre painter, who died in 1891. The painting, which appeals to the eye and heart, has always appealed to the regard of the public, and has been copied and multiplied in all the languages of the world. The painting is now in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



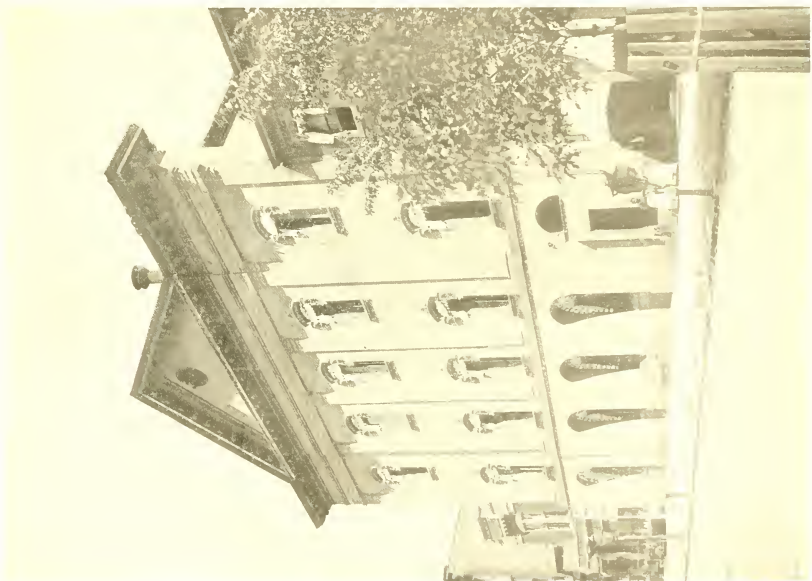
GOING TO PASTURE

Another gem in the Corcoran Gallery of Art by the celebrated artist, G. S. Tinsdell, which has achieved a popularity and vogue in that it is "A Loping Hank!" It is notable that the paintings which treat of homely and common subjects especially in this list of pictures, are the ones which will be recognized by visitors as the originals of thousands of lithographed or printed copies.



THE GENERAL POST OFFICE

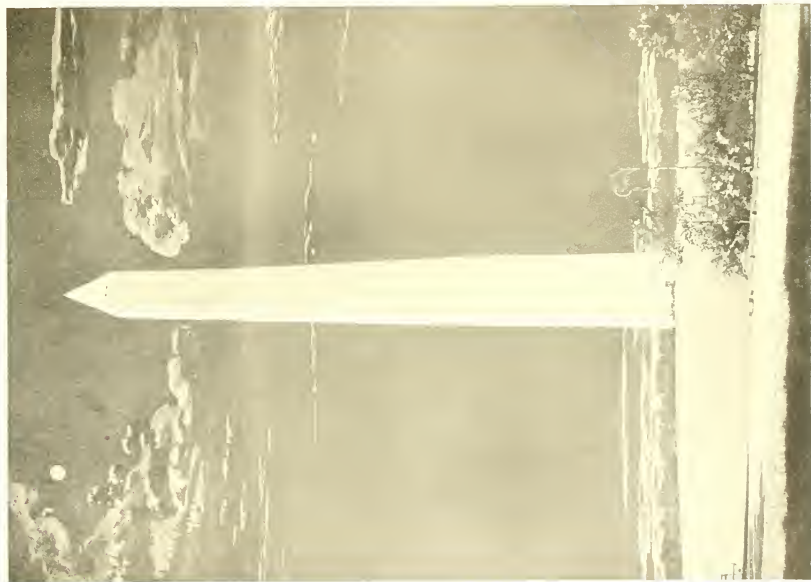
The offices of the Postmaster General and his subordinates who have in charge the direction and management of the postal system of the United States are in the great building known as the General Post Office, which stands at the corner of Broadway and Seventh Avenue at 12 and Twelfth Streets. The Great Letter Office, which is the largest office in the world, is on the second floor, and the offices of the various postal departments are on the other floors. The Museum of the Great Letter Office contains an interesting exhibit.

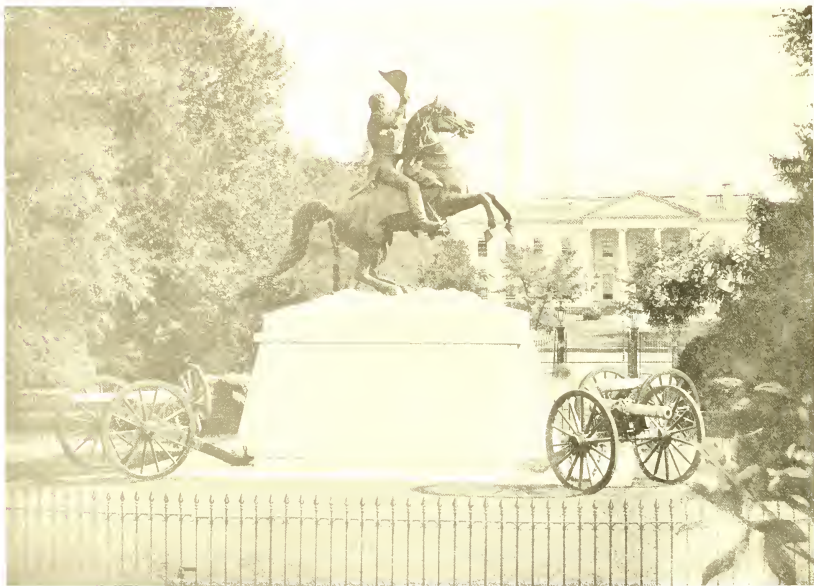




THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

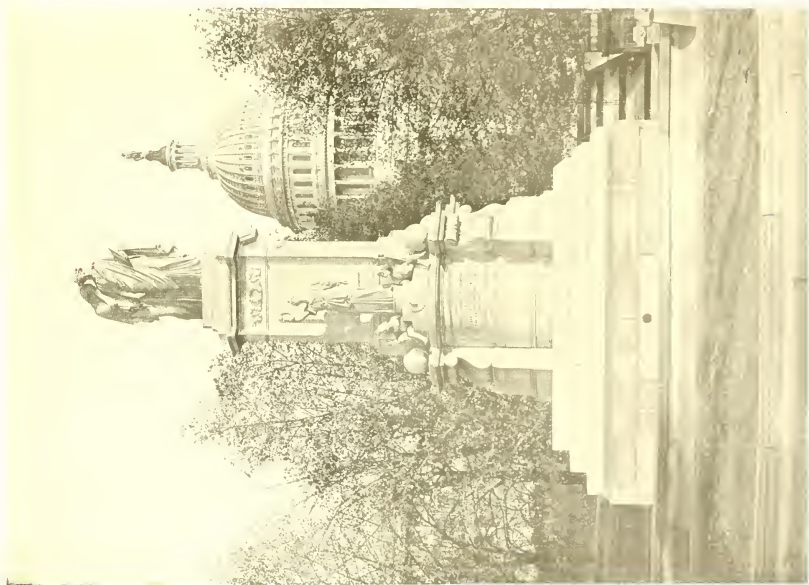
The *United States Soldiers' Home* is surrounded by over five hundred acres of beautiful lawn, slope and ravine, three miles north of the Capitol, at Michigan Avenue and 20th Capital Street. Here the Government cares for more than twelve hundred veterans of the regular service. They are comfortably lodged, fed and (where needed) receive medical care and medicine, all without cost. The white Norman tower of the Home is a pleasing feature of the landscape.





THE JACKSON STATUE

THE GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY FIGHTER, the work of Clark Mills, is situated in Lafayette Square, opposite the north front of the White House. The bronze was cast from a mold of a plaster of Paris model, a composite, and some of the old guns flank the four sides of the base. It was unveiled on January 8, 1853, an anniversary of the great 1812 victory, and on a day which decided the War of 1812 against Great Britain and made Jackson the idol of the people.





THE EMANCIPATION MONUMENT

The semi-hercule bronze group, "Emancipation," stands in Lincoln Square, one mile directly east of the Capitol. It was designed by Thomas Ball, and represents Abraham Lincoln presenting the proclamation of freedom to a slave whose fetters have just been shattered. The statue was unveiled on April 14, 1876, an anniversary of Lincoln's assassination. The cost, \$17,000, was paid for by the contributions of freedmen.

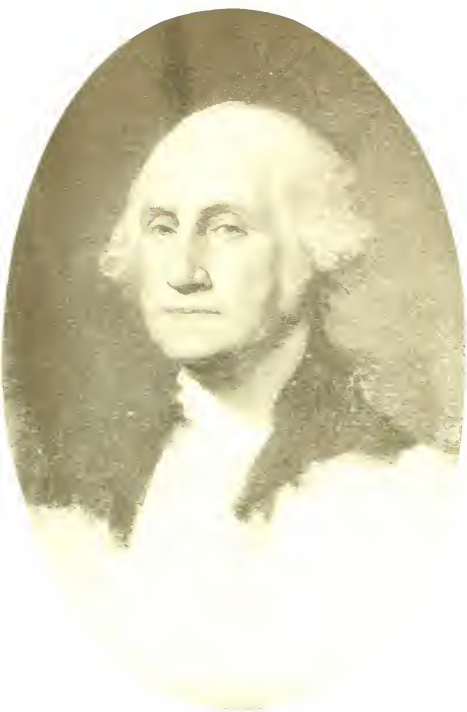




THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT

In Lafayette Square, nearly opposite the White House, is the imposing bronze and marble memorial to Lafayette and his compatriots who served in the Revolutionary War. It was erected by Congress in 1860, and is the work of two French sculptors, Antoine Falguière and Antonin Moitte. America, in front, offers the sword of liberty to the heroic figure of Lafayette. On one side are Evénement and Importation, on the other D'Estime and D'Esprit.





GEORGE WASHINGTON



MARY WASHINGTON



HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON—MOUNT VERNON

The Mansion House of Mount Vernon was built in 1753. It occupies one of the finest sites in the Potomac valley. The name of Washington, have made it a shrine of patriotism. There are hundreds of rooms of the great mansion, and a museum, and a school. The restoration, equipment and keeping of the several rooms are in the care of the women of the Ladies Society.



BOSTON BOTANICAL GARDEN. ENTRANCE

THE BOSTON BOTANICAL GARDEN, established in 1826, is one of the oldest and largest in the United States. It is situated on the corner of Huntington Avenue and Huntington Avenue, and is one of the most beautiful and interesting places in the city. The garden is a large and beautiful one, with many rare and valuable plants. It is a place of great interest to all who are interested in botany and the history of the city. The garden is a place of great interest to all who are interested in botany and the history of the city. The garden is a place of great interest to all who are interested in botany and the history of the city.



CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA

The pew of General Washington is yet preserved in the venerable Christ Church as it appeared when occupied by the Continental Congress, and is marked by a silver plate with a facsimile of Washington's autograph. Across the aisle is the pew once so used by General Lee, and it also bears a silver plate upon which is engraved the name of the former owner in autograph.



ARLINGTON HOUSE

On the occasion of the American National Council's meeting the "Arlington House" to the Arts and Gardens situated upon the brow of a hill overlooking the Potomac. The House has been given Washington's first home. Washington's second residence, a room handsomely placed into the hands of the family of Col. George Washington. The Arlington House was purchased by the family of the military cemetery.



GRAVE OF UNKNOWN DEAD, ARLINGTON CEMETERY

Nothing is known of these brave men, except that they died for the perpetration of the Crime of 1861. No individual record of their sacrifice. Yet thousands of them, all for so long as this Nation is not reunited, this Nation of Virginia will have a share in the remembrance of the American people, none will this Nation's war.



ENTRANCE TO NAPA LOGAN CEMETERY

At the entrance to the cemetery is a small building which was built for the soldiers who served their country during the war. This building was built by the U. S. Army. A Major General during the war, this noted man was buried in the cemetery. The cemetery was founded in 1880.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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